

29 가 12 . 12 , 3 가 2 4 . 가 1 . 11 3

110/60 mmHg, 82 ,
20 , 36.2
grade
23,600/mm³, 16.5
g/dl, 37.7%, 322,000/mm³,
414.2 mg/dl, D-dimer 1.15 mg/dl
bulla가 (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1. Chest PA shows large bullae in the right upper lung field (arrows).

bulla가
CAGE 가
가
12
(Fig. 2).
가
13
3
grade V
CAGE 가
가
10
가
80 mmHg
1
가²⁾.
(patent foramen ovale,
PFO)
30% PFO 가
가³⁾.
bulla 가
cyst
가⁴⁾.

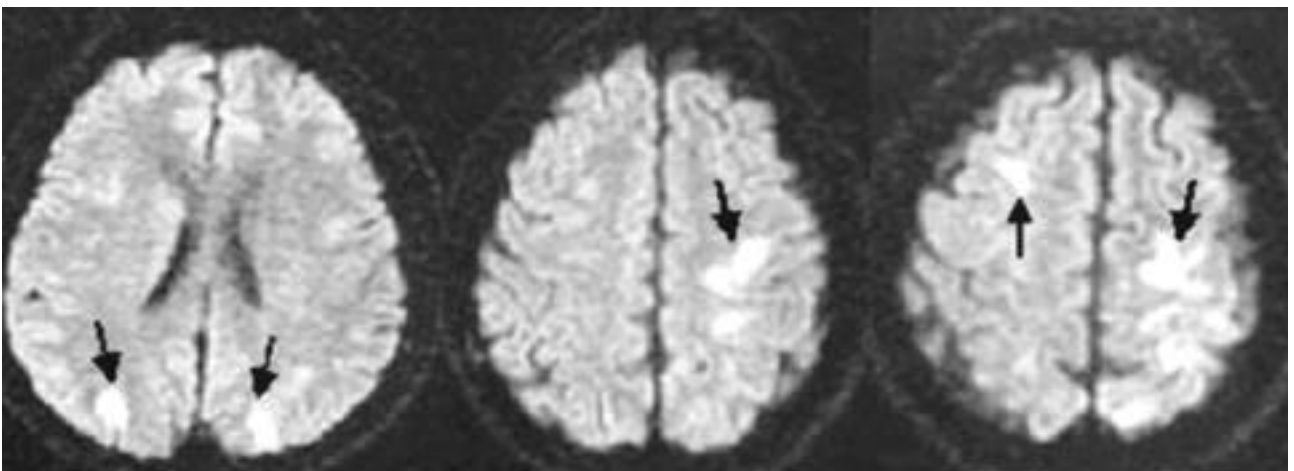


Fig. 2. Diffusion-weighted MRI taken in the emergency department shows multifocal lesions with high signal intensity (arrows) suggesting infarction, in the occipital, parietal and frontal lobes.

(decompression sickness) , CAGE bulla가 2
() 가 () 가 (Fig.
가 2)
1 , 2 7).
(Bends) 1 가 100%
가 , . Trendelenburg
가 8).
가 2 가 가 가 가
가 가 가 CAGE 가
가 , 2 5 10% 5% 5
1 CAGE , Table 9). 27 가
Decompression illness 6). 가 10).
CAGE가 , 가 가 가 가

Table 1. Differences between arterial gas embolism and decompression sickness

	Arterial gas embolism	Decompression sickness
Dive history	depth and length dependent decompression limits approached Flying after diving diving at altitude	independent of dive profile rapid ascent inexperience out of air
Risk factors	fatigue dehydration fever, hypothermia obesity strenuous activity	obstructive lung disease emphysema mucous plugging patent foramen ovale
Signs and symptoms	progressive onset spinal symptoms predominant unusual fatigue limb weakness or paralysis abdominal pain urinary retention fecal incontinence periarticular joint pain skin marbling vertigo or nystagmus	rapid onset cerebral symptoms predominant loss of consciousness confusion convulsion motor or sensory loss cardiac arrest

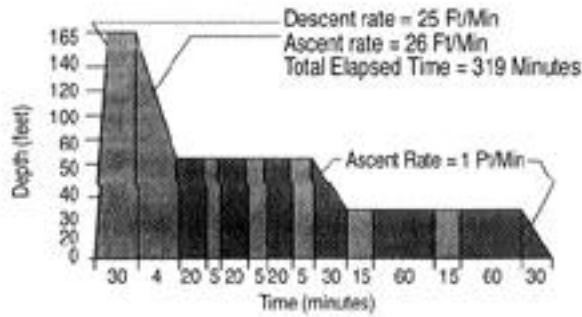


Fig. 3. U.S. Navy Diving Manual, Revision 4.

가 가 가

가

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balloon

1 5 2 6 , CAGE
6A 6A 100%
5 19

(Fig. 3)^{11,12}.

100%
3 가 30 가 2
30 60 30 30
2 30 12)
2 가
가 2
가
2 1
가
13 가
가
가 bullae 가
가